

Subscription Information

This publication is available on an annual subscription basis from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Make check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. You may send your order to the U.S. Government Printing Office or the National Energy Information Center. GPO prices are subject to change without advance notice. An order form is enclosed for your convenience.

Annual Subscription	
— Domestic —	\$60.00/year
— Foreign —	\$75.00/year
Single Copy	
— Domestic —	\$5.00/copy
— Foreign —	\$6.25/copy

Questions on energy, statistics and the availability of other EIA publications and orders for EIA publications available for sale from the Government Printing Office may be directed to the National Energy Information Center.

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
Order Desk (202) 783-3238

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 252-8800

Released for printing: November 23, 1983

Petroleum Supply Monthly



November 1983

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0109(83/11)

Dist. Category UC-98

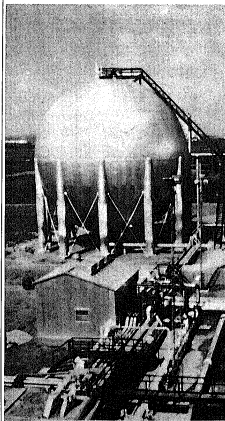
This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.



Contents

This Month in the PSM

Background data relating to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are discussed in this month's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. International developments, U.S. trends, and EIA's projections for the near future and the longer term are included in the Petroleum Focus article, "LPG Market Trends," beginning on page ix. This article is supplemented by a "box" appearing on page xi that presents some common LPG terminology and a simplified diagram illustrating the flow between LPG sources and processing stages.



Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary.....	vii
LPG Market Trends	ix
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Terminology	xi

Summary Statistics—September 1983

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview...	2
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	6
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	6
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	10
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	14
Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition	16
Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products from OPEC Sources	17
Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products from Non-OPEC Sources	18
Sources.....	20

Detailed Statistics—September

National Statistics	
1. U.S. Petroleum Balance.....	23
2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	24
3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	25
4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	26
5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	27
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts	
6. PAD District I.....	26
7. PAD District II.....	29
8. PAD District III.....	30
9. PAD District IV.....	31
10. PAD District V.....	32
Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate	
11. Production by PAD District and State, February 1983.....	33
Natural Gas Processing	
12. Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD Districts.....	34
Refinery Operations by PAD District	
13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	35
14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products.....	36
15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products.....	37

Contents (Continued)

	Page
Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
16. Imports by PAD District	38
17. Imports by Source and PAD District	39
18. Exports by PAD District	43
19. Exports by Destination	44
Stocks	
20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	46
Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts	
21. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge	51
22. Movements by Pipeline	52
23. Movements by Tanker and Barge	52
24. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge	53
Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content	
25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil	54
26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	54
27. Movements by Tanker and Barge	54
28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin	55
29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry	56

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms	59
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts	65

Maps

PAD Districts	66
Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts	67
District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas	68

Explanatory Notes

1. Data Collection Methodology	71
1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)	71
1.2 Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)	72
1.3 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data	74
2. Supply	75
3. Domestic Crude Oil Production	75
4. Disposition	76
5. Stocks	76
6. Average Stock Levels	76
7. Movements	77
8. Preliminary Monthly Statistics	77
9. Notes on Tables	77

Figures

Petroleum Overview	4
Petroleum Products Supplied	4
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition	5
Crude Oil Ending Stocks	5
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition	9
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	9
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	11
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	11
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition	13
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	15
Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports	16

**Petroleum
Focus**



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	October			Cumulative January Through October		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	15.4	14.9	3.7	15.0	15.3	- 1.7
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.4	5.1	6.6	6.6	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.6	- 0.2	2.6	2.7	- 3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.5	- 11.9	1.4	1.7	- 19.6
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.8	11.7	0.3	11.7	11.8	- 1.0
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	2.0	10.2	10.2	0.4
Net Imports ¹	4.8	4.4	9.7	4.2	4.3	- 1.4
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	3.4	3.2	6.6	2.9	3.1	- 5.4
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	- 1.4	0.2	0.2	45.8
Net Product Imports	1.2	1.0	22.2	1.1	1.0	2.9
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ³	- 0.05	- 0.33	—	- 0.01	0.04	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	0.16	- 0.05	—	0.14	0.31	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ⁴	353	351	NM			
Motor Gasoline ⁵	222	234	NM			
Distillate Fuel Oil	162	170	NM			
Residual Fuel Oil	47	64	NM			
Total Product	771	797	NM			
SPR	367	285	29.1			
Total	1,491	1,432	NM			

¹Gross imports of crude oil including Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding SPR.

³Including blending components.

NM = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. October 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export and Natural Gas Liquids Production estimates which are September 1983 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1983.

LPG Market Trends

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects information and data relating to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in various surveys, such as the Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report, the Monthly Refinery Report, the Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report, and annual Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases. National, regional, and some State data from these surveys are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, *Monthly Energy Review*, and other EIA publications. This article presents an analysis of recent developments in the LPG market and projections for both the near term and longer term based on these data.

Free World LPG Market

During the past decade most of the growth in Free World LPG supply occurred in the Middle East, North Africa, and Indonesia, while consumption increases were most significant in Japan and Western Europe. In recent years, sizeable trade relationships developed between producing and consuming nations. Meanwhile, the United States has remained virtually self-sufficient with regard to LPG. Consumption in the United States has been met predominantly by domestic production, and this country has had relatively little participation in the Free World market.

According to EIA's latest *Annual Energy Outlook*,¹ Free World energy consumption through 1990 is expected to grow at a rate of about 1 to 2 percent per year in the industrialized countries, with some faster growth in the developing economies. In the United States, the average annual growth rate for energy consumption through 1990 is projected to be slightly less than 2 percent, while the rate for LPG consumption growth is projected to be slightly above 2 percent.

Consumption in Japan, the second largest consumer of LPG in the Free World, is expected to increase to meet growing industrial needs and to fuel automobiles and trucks, to reduce pollution in metropolitan areas. Consumption in Western Europe is also expected to experience some limited growth, primarily in the industrial sector.

U.S. Long Term LPG Market

According to EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook*, the industrial sector, including petrochemical feedstocks, is expected to remain the largest consumer of LPG in the United States through 1990. Nationwide, this is the only economic sector in which significant LPG consumption increases are expected during this period. Growth in LPG use for feedstock purposes is expected to more than offset declining fuel and power uses in this sector.

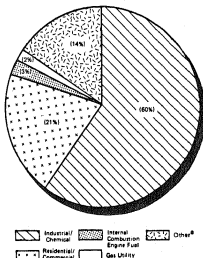
Again at the national level, consumption by the residential/commercial sector is expected to remain constant for the next few years, with a slight decline near the end of the decade, as electricity and other energy forms replace LPG use in homes.

No significant growth is projected for transportation use of LPG at the national level. However, some analysts believe there is considerable potential for development in local transportation markets.

Current Usage Patterns

EIA's latest *Petroleum Supply Annual*² shows about 60 percent of total U.S. LPG sales in 1982 were to the industrial/chemical sector, while about 21 percent went to the residential/commercial sector. The chemical market was the largest single end-use component, with 49 percent of 1982 sales (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases by End Use, 1982.



*Includes farm use, use as synthetic natural gas feedstock, and use in crude oil secondary recovery projects.
Source: Form EIA-174.

¹Energy Information Administration, 1982 *Annual Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0383(82), April 1983.

²Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1982, DOE/EIA-0340(82/1), June 1983.

EIA's most recent *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*¹ shows that nationwide, 1 out of 11 U.S. households used LPG during the year ending March 1982. In about half of these households, LPG was the main heating fuel and consumption averaged about 730 gallons for the survey period.

Short-Term Projections

Projections from EIA's latest *Short-Term Energy Outlook*,² cover the 1983-84 heating season and extend through the end of 1984. The following are some highlights from that report:

- U.S. crude oil consumption is expected to bottom out in 1983 and begin rising again through 1984. In contrast, world crude oil consumption in 1984 is expected to decline for the fourth consecutive year.
- Assuming flat world crude oil prices, petroleum product prices in the United States are expected to remain relatively stable through 1984.
- Prices of natural gas and electricity for residential use in 1984 are projected to average 7 to 8 percent above year-earlier levels, in nominal terms.
- The U.S. economic recovery that began early in 1983 is expected to continue through 1984. The recovery is expected to result in increased energy consumption during the fourth quarter of 1983, contingent upon a return to normal winter weather.
- LPG consumption in the United States is expected to remain essentially unchanged during 1984 and to follow normal seasonal patterns.

These projections are based on the best information available, however, changing conditions at home and abroad can dramatically change markets for individual energy sources. For example, recent petroleum supply data³ show how events in the world LPG market can affect the domestic propane market:

- The United States used about 800,000 barrels of propane per day during 1981 and 1982, excluding mixtures.
- Prior to October 1981, propane exports were restricted, and the United States exported less than 10,000 barrels per day, equivalent to about 1 percent of U.S. consumption.
- Following the relaxation of export restrictions, propane exports grew, and in 1982, averaged about

30,000 barrels per day, equivalent to 4 percent of domestic consumption.

- In the first quarter of 1983, U.S. propane exports climbed to 70,000 barrels per day, equivalent to about 8 percent of domestic consumption. This growth is attributed to the anticipation of a short-fall of propane on the world market when a major supplier, Saudi Arabia, reduced its crude oil production to alleviate a world over-supply of crude oil. Japan, and other users of Saudi Arabian propane, sought alternate sources of supply on the open market. U.S. producers met some of that demand.
- The volume of U.S. exports was equivalent to less than 10 percent of U.S. consumption. Although the surge in exports lasted only a few months, it was sufficient to have an impact on domestic stocks and prices.
- During the first quarter of 1983, U.S. stocks of propane were drawn down by about 8 million barrels to meet this level of exports. This drawdown was in addition to normal winter withdrawals and, as a result, U.S. propane stocks dropped to 41 million barrels in April 1983, their lowest level in years. During the same period, propane prices on the U.S. spot market rose to around 50 cents per gallon, up from 30 to 40 cents per gallon a year earlier.
- U.S. exports of propane dropped back to about 25,000 barrels per day by June, and by August, stocks were rebuilt to about 60 million barrels, almost as high as 1 year earlier levels. However, spot prices remained around 50 cents per gallon.

These events suggest that while the United States is self-sufficient in LPG supply, this nation is nevertheless subject to the influence of the world marketplace. Volumes of LPG's that appear small when viewed from a national perspective can have a significant impact on prices and availability. While EIA expects adequate supplies and relatively stable prices in the near term, disruptions of supplies to other major consuming nations could bring a return to tight market conditions and upward pressures on U.S. prices.

¹Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, DOE/EIA-0321(181), September 1983.

²Energy Information Administration, *Short Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202(83/3Q) August 1983.

³See "Summary Statistics" *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 and 1982) and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (1983).

Changes in LPG Reporting

The Energy Information Administration plans to institute changes to Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) and Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) data surveys to simplify reporting and to improve the quality of NGL and LPG statistics. These changes were developed through the cooperation of survey respondents and data users in industry, Federal and State governments and academic institutions.

Beginning in January 1984 statistics will be reported by component (propane, butane, isobutane, ethane, and pentanes-plus). The reporting of ethane-propane mix, butane-propane mix and unrefractionated streams which has led to misclassification and overcounting will be eliminated. A detailed description of the changes will be contained in the January 1984 "Petroleum Supply Monthly".

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Terminology

Hydrocarbon liquids condensed from natural gas are known as natural gas liquids (NGL). They include the lighter liquids: ethane, propane, and butane, and mixtures of these compounds. Heavier NGL's, extracted at natural gas processing plants, include natural gasoline, plant condensate, and pentanes plus. "Liquefied petroleum gas" (LPG) as used in the accompanying article, includes all ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane condensed from natural gas or liquefied at refineries. The term "LPG" is used in a narrower context in the industry to denote propane, butane, and mixtures consisting mainly of these compounds.

The simplified flow diagram below illustrates the flow between LPG sources and processing stages. About 80 percent of LPG production comes from natural gas processing, shown on the top half of the diagram. The remaining production stems from refinery processing of crude oil. Condensate produced at gas wells (lease condensate) generally merges with the crude oil stream and EIA data include it as part of that stream. In contrast, EIA data include condensate which originates at gas processing plants (plant condensate) with NGL production rather than with crude oil production.

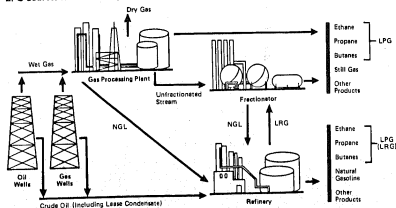
NGL's are recovered from "wet" gas streams at gas processing plants. Some plants yield "unfractionated streams," or NGL mixes, that are further processed at fractionators to yield ethane, propane, and butane.

Large quantities of natural gas liquids flow from gas processing plants and fractionators to refineries. These liquids consist principally of LPG's and heavier NGL's. Smaller amounts of liquefied refinery gases flow from refineries to fractionators for processing. The term "liquefied refinery gas," or LRG, is sometimes used to denote LPG produced at refineries.

LPG's have become an increasingly important part of the energy picture over the last decade; among petroleum products, only motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil substantially exceed LPG usage. Chemical feedstock is the principal non-energy use for LPG and currently accounts for about half of LPG sales. LPG is also used as fuel or gasoline blending components within the petroleum industry, accounting for about 15 percent of total LPG supply.

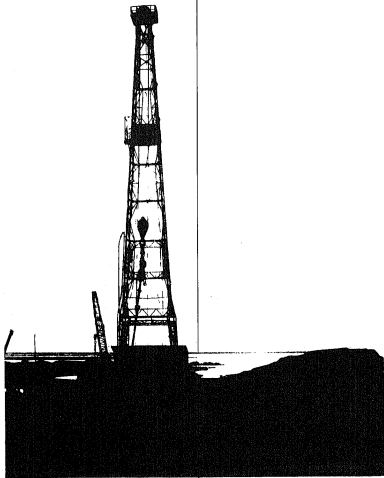
There are distinct uses for individual LPG products. Ethane, the lightest LPG, is used primarily as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane, which constitutes the largest portion of LPG production, serves as an energy source for residential, commercial, and industrial users, and is also used as a petrochemical feedstock. LPG mixes consist principally of ethane-propane mixes destined for the petrochemical sector. More than half of the butane is blended into gasoline and nearly all of the isobutane is used in manufacturing gasoline blending components.

LPG Sources and Processing Stages



Source: Energy Information Administration

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
								Million Barrels
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	8,205	1,739	11	-146	17,309	1,009
1974	AVERAGE	10,489	8,774	1,686	-62	-117	16,853	1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-38	96	17,481	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,513	8,245	1,219	-170	-379	19,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,329	8,707	1,667	-79	172	19,947	1,279
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	9,552	1,584	-149	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-69	-42	17,056	1,392
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,380
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-279	250	16,999	1,399
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-832	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,165	8,557	1,569	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-381	-374	15,353	1,439
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,086	8,500	1,549	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-996	15,293	1,457
	September	10,261	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,555	1,476
	October	10,226	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,289	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,601
	December	10,220	8,585	1,580	-170	745	15,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,059	
1982	January	10,126	8,509	1,576	-401	1,238	16,124	1,455
	February	10,312	8,702	1,593	-242	1,230	16,001	1,428
	March	10,264	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,860	1,392
	April	10,189	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,048	1,366
	May	10,244	8,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
	June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-429	14,998	1,360
	July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-626	14,821	1,393
	August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,408
	September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447	15,022	1,414
	October	10,289	8,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859	1,432
	November	10,359	8,697	1,609	-398	-361	15,009	1,455
	December	10,276	9,598	1,626	128	698	15,467	1,430
	AVERAGE	10,252	8,649	1,560	-136	283	15,296	
1983	January	10,386	8,834	1,608	-587	865	14,785	1,453
	February	10,298	8,660	1,588	-382	1,129	14,772	1,432
	March	10,258	8,677	1,544	56	1,765	15,484	1,375
	April	10,226	8,656	1,502	-438	431	14,779	1,376
	May	10,231	8,682	1,483	68	-759	14,250	1,397
	June	10,262	8,676	1,514	-163	-242	15,281	1,408
	July	10,237	8,647	1,536	118	-922	14,913	1,434
	August	10,257	8,633	1,561	-781	-289	15,366	1,487
	September*	10,323	8,666	1,596	R -191	R -634	15,598	R 1,492
	October**	NA	8,654	NA	-270	763	15,408	1,491
	AVERAGE	NA	8,663	NA	-254	144	15,043	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-1,121, 1980-1,420 and 1982-1,462. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Totals denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			Net ³ Imports
		Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	6,266	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	AVERAGE	6,058	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	216	7,090
1977	AVERAGE	8,207	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	6,865
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	382	158	204	6,002
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	AVERAGE	8,509	6,253	1,848	544	287	258	8,365
1981	January	6,827	4,332	1,895	556	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	589	198	371	6,203
	March	6,026	4,821	1,507	568	210	378	5,442
	April	6,656	4,336	1,330	570	198	372	5,096
	May	6,776	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	6,436	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	6,015
	July	6,816	4,296	1,821	571	257	314	6,245
	August	6,787	4,179	1,688	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,595	4,740	1,824	519	194	325	6,845
	October	6,369	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,048	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,705	656	189	467	6,187
	AVERAGE	5,896	4,396	1,593	695	228	357	6,401
1982	January	5,332	3,693	1,639	829	238	551	4,503
	February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	459	4,003
	March	4,484	2,874	1,610	882	321	551	3,602
	April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,583
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,008
	June	5,527	3,836	1,491	703	94	809	4,824
	July	5,890	4,248	1,642	741	229	512	5,149
	August	5,244	3,851	1,392	858	304	554	4,390
	September	5,414	3,636	1,778	791	184	608	4,824
	October	5,506	3,870	1,838	632	270	682	4,374
	November	5,744	3,862	1,882	788	262	524	4,958
	December	4,808	3,000	1,605	860	193	687	3,746
	AVERAGE	5,113	3,488	1,825	815	238	579	4,298
1983	January	4,372	2,936	1,434	973	117	858	3,399
	February	3,691	2,266	1,423	885	262	603	2,825
	March	3,629	2,232	1,396	801	174	627	2,829
	April	4,744	3,154	1,590	809	86	721	3,936
	May	4,896	3,234	1,654	848	280	568	4,049
	June	6,218	3,502	1,716	774	144	630	4,443
	July	5,690	3,868	1,822	571	145	426	5,119
	August	6,036	4,174	1,863	893	172	461	5,373
	September*	R 5,066	R 4,221	R 1,867	884	177	507	5,403
	October**	5,482	3,765	1,697	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	4,894	3,345	1,849	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Includes lease condensates.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

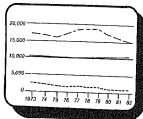
** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 90 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

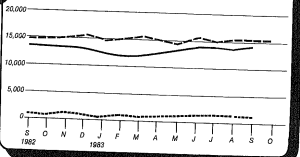
Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

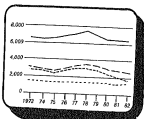
Legend
 - - - Petroleum Product Supplied
 — Refinery Production
 - - - Net Petroleum Product Imports



Monthly

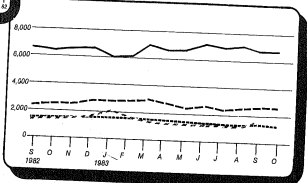
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

Legend
 — Motor Gasoline
 - - - Distillate Fuel Oil
 - - - Residual Fuel Oil
 - - - LPG*

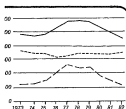


Monthly

* Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

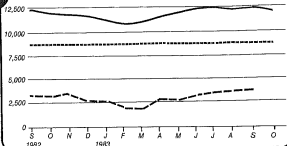
(Thousands of Barrels Per Day)



Annual

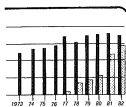
Includes SPR imports

Legend
 — Refinery Inputs
 - - Domestic Crude Oil Production
 . . Net Imports¹



Crude Oil Ending Stocks

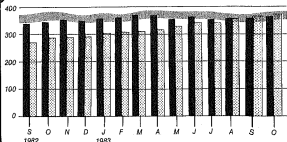
(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

Level and width of Average Stock Range for crude oil is based on 3 years of data, July 80-July 83. See explanatory Note 6.

Legend
 ■ Other Primary
 ▨ SPR
 ▤ Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

Monthly

5

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ²		Unaccounted for Crude Oil
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	9,306	198	3,244		3,244			
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		11	3
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-82	-25
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-17	17
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615		6,594	-20	-39	77
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	21	5,195	-103	-150	-8
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	8,452	-87	84	-57
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,283	44	5,219	-45	-81	-11
								-52	34
1981	January	8,540	1,608	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201	113
	February	8,604	1,610	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150	-41
	March	8,613	1,818	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477	154
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,065	-444	-151	51
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	385	3,901	-513	122	286
	June	8,629	1,832	4,081	318	3,743	-434	299	49
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36	147
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769	15
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201	-295
	October	8,583	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259	166
	November	8,586	1,514	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-68	279
	December	8,585	1,523	4,137	185	3,951	-252	82	52
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	265	4,141	-336	46	83
1982	January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-158	-242	101
	February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213	-29	156
	March	8,867	1,896	2,874	185	2,688	-235	357	2
	April	8,591	1,891	2,849	190	2,659	-233	198	231
	May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204	3,105	-175	205	111
	June	8,546	1,565	3,836	105	3,732	-105	144	133
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-50	-20
	August	8,634	1,887	3,851	208	3,643	-208	-232	189
	September	8,701	1,706	3,838	159	3,497	-143	405	-210
	October	8,701	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216	-332	249
	November	8,697	1,875	3,852	180	3,683	-179	-219	-124
	December	8,598	1,582	3,000	124	2,877	-125	252	35
	AVERAGE	8,648	1,695	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983	January	8,634	1,688	2,838	219	2,720	-219	-340	238
	February	8,660	1,725	2,268	187	2,071	-187	-185	423
	March	8,577	1,726	2,232	201	2,031	-184	240	134
	April	8,585	1,710	3,154	205	2,949	-197	-241	191
	May	8,582	1,710	3,234	286	2,945	-283	382	148
	June	8,578	1,710	3,502	180	3,312	-188	25	480
	July	8,647	1,705	3,868	274	3,594	-284	382	-74
	August	8,650	1,712	4,174	350	3,823	-358	-423	333
	September*	8,666	1,722	R 4,221	R 309	R 3,912	R -307	R 118	-6
	October**	8,654	1,731	3,785	213	3,572	-220	-50	NA
	AVERAGE	8,593	1,716	3,345	245	3,100	-243	-10	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

** See Explanatory Note Q.2.

* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note B.

Note: Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basic stock levels.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses ⁴	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-16	13	12,133	3	NA	\$ 295		\$ 266
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-10	15	13,416	8	NA	295		295
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,502	60	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,730	158	NA	378	87	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,848	236	NA	430	91	338
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	267	NA	\$ 468	108	\$ 358
1981	January	-63	6	13,247	338	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,002	180	NA	454	116	359
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	363
	April	-59	3	12,031	180	NA	532	134	397
	May	-69	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-68	7	12,415	123	NA	549	183	385
	July	-68	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-66	5	12,006	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-81	4	12,505	164	NA	555	189	358
	October	-83	3	12,057	228	NA	570	215	364
	November	-84	4	12,240	275	NA	580	223	388
	December	-63	4	12,348	186	NA	594	230	383
	AVERAGE	-68	6	12,470	228	NA			
1982	January	-63	3	11,500	238	NA	605	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241	372
	March	-63	6	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
	April	-65	3	11,362	174	NA	610	256	356
	May	-62	3	11,826	282	NA	606	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	608	264	344
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	348
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353
	September	-59	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,724	282	NA	648	290	358
	December	-63	1	11,514	193	NA	\$ 644	294	\$ 350
	AVERAGE	-58	3	11,774	238	NA			
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	64	681	301	361
	February	NA	3	10,835	262	60	672	306	368
	March	NA	2	10,864	174	70	670	312	359
	April	NA	2	11,438	98	88	684	316	368
	May	NA	1	11,789	200	83	681	327	365
	June	NA	1	12,267	144	84	686	332	354
	July	NA	2	12,347	145	65	683	341	342
	August	NA	1	12,141	172	84	707	352	355
	September*	NA	1	R 12,445	177	66	R 713	R 361	R 352
	October**	NA	NA	11,779	NA	NA	720	367	353
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,695	NA	NA			

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis) end of year stocks would be: 1974-288, 1980-483 (Total) and 375 (Other primary), and 1982-644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary).

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note B.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note B.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With-drawn ³	Exports	Product Supplied		Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total	Unleaded ⁵			Unleaded
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	8	4	8,674	NA	NA	208	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	8,537	NA	NA	218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	8,635	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	8,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,876	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,168	180	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(*)	7,034	2,788	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,596	140	-86	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	251	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(*)	6,431	3,141	48.8	278	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	264	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(*)	6,303	3,087	49.1	286	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(*)	6,602	3,254	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,616	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,418	48.6	242	184
	July	6,405	151	288	(*)	6,823	3,424	50.2	226	168
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	188
	September	6,564	168	-70	2	6,662	3,336	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	180
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,188	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5		
1982	January	6,167	128	-318	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
	February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208
	March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,359	51.9	247	198
	April	6,066	165	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	179
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,665	3,415	51.3	214	173
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	218	177
	July	6,766	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	183
	August	6,419	261	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53.3	227	185
	September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,631	3,404	52.1	234	191
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189
	December	6,542	178	-165	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	235	194
	AVERAGE	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,408	52.1		
1983	January	6,020	148	-196	(*)	5,981	3,352	56.0	251	208
	February	5,948	142	32	(*)	6,022	3,257	54.1	251	207
	March	5,897	205	766	23	6,543	3,620	52.9	224	184
	April	6,202	273	27	1	6,501	3,505	53.9	221	183
	May	6,386	284	-128	1	6,540	3,547	54.2	225	187
	June	6,646	265	118	22	7,008	3,796	54.2	223	183
	July	6,704	287	-210	18	6,773	3,752	55.4	231	190
	August	6,539	260	159	13	6,946	3,836	56.2	226	185
	September*	R 6,582	R 295	R -160	NA	6,719	NA	NA	R 230	R 190
	October**	6,245	287	203	NA	6,507	NA	NA	222	185
	AVERAGE	6,310	245	63	NA	6,607	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasoline.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new base), end of year stocks would be 1974-225, 1980-263, 1982-244 (Total) and 203 (Finished). Stock withdrawals

during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new base stock levels.

NA = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Stocks denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

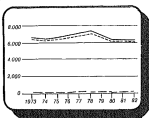
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

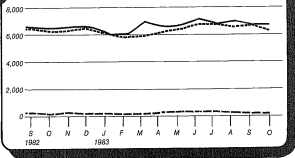
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

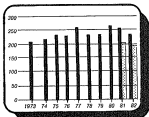
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Finished Gasoline Production
 - . - Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

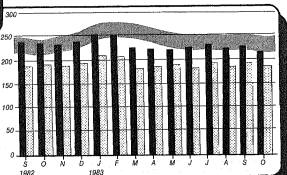
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 ■ Total Motor Gasoline¹
 ▨ Finished Motor Gasoline
 ▩ Average Stock Range²



Monthly

¹ Includes finished motor gasoline blending components

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ²	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,892	198
1974	AVERAGE	2,889	289	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975	AVERAGE	2,854	165	40	2	1	2,951	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	188
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-178	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	228
1980	AVERAGE	2,852	142	54	1	3	2,868	205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(*)	4,109	179
	February	2,800	325	248	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(*)	2,904	154
	April	2,418	118	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(*)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(*)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,658	174	-450	8	(*)	2,388	200
	September	2,510	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,718	124	35	11	5	2,880	200
	December	2,858	95	277	11	28	3,212	182
	AVERAGE	2,813	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982	January	2,591	97	878	10	90	3,484	164
	February	2,427	132	805	11	90	3,085	147
	March	2,288	48	882	10	84	2,945	126
	April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
	May	2,518	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
	August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	150
	September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
	October	2,639	91	-283	8	66	2,581	170
	November	2,800	145	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,855	109	225	10	143	2,885	179
	AVERAGE	2,606	93	36	10	74	2,671	
1983	January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760	188
	February	2,136	58	742	NA	105	2,832	147
	March	1,991	42	928	NA	59	2,900	119
	April	2,189	73	518	NA	47	2,713	103
	May	2,444	141	-193	NA	50	2,341	109
	June	2,545	175	-154	NA	40	2,526	114
	July	2,800	259	-556	NA	55	2,248	131
	August	2,612	302	-403	NA	43	2,467	144
	September*	R 2,725	R 253	R -374	NA	37	R 2,588	R 155
	October**	2,651	220	-244	NA	NA	2,576	162
	AVERAGE	2,421	159	77	NA	NA	2,591	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-224, 1980-205, and 1982-186. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(*) = Less than 600 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

** See Explanatory Note 9.4.

†† Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

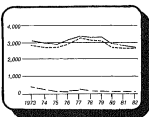
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

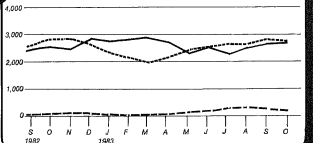
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

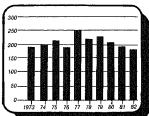
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Total Production
 . . . Imports



Monthly

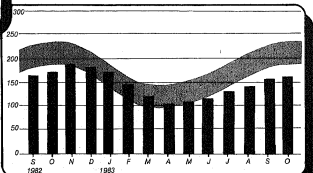
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 ■ Average Stock Range *



Monthly
 11

* Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, July 80-July 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	871	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	4 60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,482	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,369	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,857	1,335	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,587	1,151	-15	12	8	2,820	95
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	938	10	12	33	2,500	4 82
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	95	2,896	82
	February	1,585	954	150	44	125	2,580	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,120	75
	April	1,320	584	66	48	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,617	70
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,871	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,252	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	788	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	850	-49	53	203	1,809	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	116	2,686	
1982	January	1,235	831	301	53	235	2,185	69
	February	1,168	956	363	53	213	2,344	50
	March	1,123	912	12	53	187	1,800	58
	April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,823	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,580	59
	June	1,074	852	-67	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	985	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,006	672	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
	November	989	637	-94	43	182	1,591	65
	December	909	747	6	43	185	1,598	4 68
	AVERAGE	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	
1983	January	935	691	243	NA	264	1,574	61
	February	857	632	270	NA	191	1,568	53
	March	833	686	220	NA	169	1,569	48
	April	942	743	-10	NA	310	1,354	47
	May	930	709	-139	NA	190	1,210	51
	June	832	678	28	NA	219	1,217	50
	July	771	662	-58	NA	90	1,306	52
	August	706	705	115	NA	165	1,362	48
	September*	R 815	R 690	R -47	NA	134	R 1,324	R 50
	October**	785	652	-8	NA	NA	1,312	47
	AVERAGE	840	687	60	NA	NA	1,460	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal

and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-75, 1980-81, and 1982-83. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

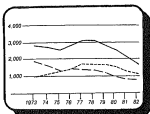
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

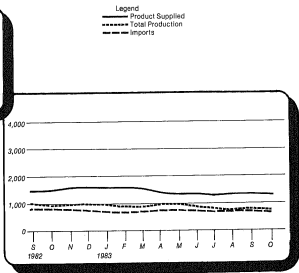
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



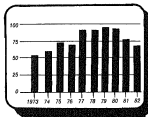
Annual



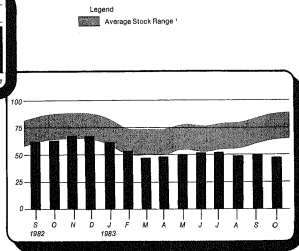
Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual fuel oil based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 8.



Monthly

13

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,585	123	-38	220	25	1,408	113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	248	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	-55	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	238	15	1,592	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,460	120
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-256	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,270	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,582	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	109	-75	267	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,824	135
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,486	
1982	January	1,565	314	443	391	67	1,863	121
	February	1,466	291	243	327	81	1,621	114
	March	1,544	223	211	280	74	1,615	108
	April	1,506	188	98	257	77	1,458	105
	May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
	June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254	109
	July	1,476	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,463	110
	September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,421	107
	October	1,517	194	97	306	61	1,593	102
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,642	94
	December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,469	
	AVERAGE	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,387	
1983	January	1,662	240	618	313	116	2,088	84
	February	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,636	81
	March	1,517	166	-61	180	127	1,316	83
	April	1,531	124	-107	196	118	1,232	86
	May	1,545	167	-326	207	84	1,094	96
	June	1,593	172	-333	205	59	1,160	106
	July	1,571	191	-208	217	55	1,284	112
	August	1,505	160	-183	229	29	1,225	119
	September*	1,625	178	-23	236	86	1,457	119
	AVERAGE	1,568	188	-59	226	83	1,387	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Data of new respondents were added to bulk withdrawal during the previous years.

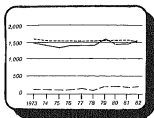
withdrawals. Using the expanded 4-113, 1980-128, and 1982-103. Stock using new basis stock levels.

nt rounding.

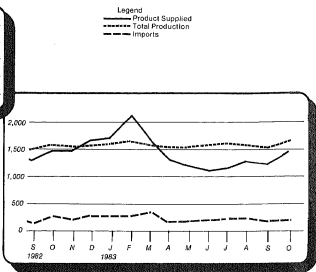
of Columbia.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



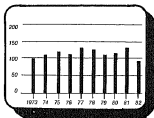
Annual



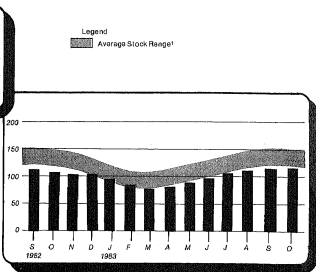
Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

* Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	685	174	3,123	* 218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,812	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,834	* 247
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	286
	February	3,725	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,662	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,150	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	295
	November	3,570	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,820	282
	AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982	January	3,171	260	-7	624	180	2,631	282
	February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287
	March	3,406	243	-191	725	161	2,631	293
	April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
	May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285
	June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
	July	3,660	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
	August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274
	September	3,533	376	105	748	213	3,051	271
	October	3,529	383	244	815	266	2,976	264
	November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264
	December	3,424	313	366	885	275	2,842	* 253
	AVERAGE	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,888	
1983	January	3,222	287	-371	570	271	2,307	271
	February	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
	March	3,406	290	-64	570	249	2,706	273
	April	3,363	377	3	586	247	2,901	273
	May	3,448	364	26	684	242	2,902	273
	June	3,674	427	69	715	252	3,197	270
	July	3,703	393	106	757	269	3,237	266
	August	3,774	435	23	588	242	3,302	266
	September*	3,861	460	-91	768	236	3,297	267
	AVERAGE	3,526	371	-27	671	246	2,978	

¹ Includes natural gasoline and asphaltenes, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-220, 1980-249, and 1982-259. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	AVERAGE	138	184	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,983	815
1974	AVERAGE	180	4	461	74	300	468	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976	AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,068	2,424
1977	AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,165
1978	AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	819	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979	AVERAGE	636	858	1,358	281	420	304	1,000	690	212	5,837	3,058
1980	AVERAGE	488	564	1,281	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981	January	341	500	1,284	83	424	0	906	549	27	4,127	2,219
	February	381	488	1,122	83	406	0	866	463	82	3,891	2,064
	March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,426	1,812
	April	283	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
	May	303	443	933	17	287	0	684	331	124	3,203	1,798
	June	356	380	885	60	357	0	520	248	118	2,922	1,703
	July	303	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
	August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
	September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	140	3,264	2,053
	October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
	November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	58	3,184	1,724
	December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
	AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	368	0	829	408	80	3,323	1,848
1982	January	254	161	877	111	289	0	883	378	128	2,859	1,403
	February	139	82	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,287	1,054
	March	81	37	555	155	200	0	522	386	81	2,051	850
	April	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	425	85	1,871	740
	May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830	897
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,098	820
	July	169	0	660	108	327	60	510	358	95	2,885	965
	August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107	818
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	89	1,943	677
	October	249	7	494	81	242	108	313	504	108	2,084	810
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235	797
	December	155	0	237	12	285	88	462	388	73	1,690	421
	AVERAGE	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533
	February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	26	1,035	328
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	425	173	1,023	183
	April	228	0	180	(*)	210	0	188	508	125	1,438	409
	May	284	0	122	12	324	37	352	444	69	1,645	418
	June	300	0	175	40	502	38	402	335	148	1,838	515
	July	282	0	182	58	464	112	525	431	187	2,240	599
	August	370	0	428	45	415	213	464	477	230	2,841	868
	September	413	0	587	21	516	88	324	472	208	2,827	1,074
	AVERAGE	251	0	252	28	338	60	287	421	135	1,790	548

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total
Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	98	328	485	3,283
1974	AVERAGE	184	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975	AVERAGE	152	845	71	332	242	14	90	438	300	2,454
1976	AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977	AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	128	105	466	560	2,814
1978	AVERAGE	160	487	318	229	253	190	94	428	484	2,813
1979	AVERAGE	147	538	438	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980	AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	178	88	388	481	2,508
1981	January	39	543	401	188	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
	February	84	548	437	227	163	271	48	481	628	2,881
	March	74	472	488	227	93	293	45	370	571	2,903
	April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	366	390	2,423
	May	122	365	522	213	105	388	58	344	474	2,573
	June	51	353	538	198	124	397	67	282	525	2,513
	July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	306	541	2,583
	August	89	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,898
	September	111	423	708	183	198	528	72	285	661	3,100
	October	83	449	660	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
	November	83	547	628	168	108	253	78	284	421	2,557
	December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	387	583	2,714
	AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,872
1982	January	58	513	425	179	108	348	62	334	452	2,474
	February	67	537	478	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510
	March	43	437	503	189	118	264	62	307	480	2,433
	April	82	380	476	184	186	247	36	266	680	2,507
	May	77	419	766	152	95	518	47	302	607	2,981
	June	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231
	July	84	536	783	138	118	433	38	376	888	3,204
	August	60	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	850	3,137
	September	92	493	897	195	89	631	51	270	746	3,472
	October	45	459	882	148	109	686	52	262	801	3,222
	November	51	553	890	212	90	523	81	334	706	3,508
	December	85	551	889	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,918
	AVERAGE	65	482	685	175	112	456	60	318	627	2,988
1983	January	88	536	849	218	73	315	40	298	588	2,888
	February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	192	554	2,655
	March	86	488	750	187	78	240	43	182	583	2,606
	April	167	452	981	216	85	421	20	183	781	3,308
	May	135	501	944	153	108	483	42	236	681	3,252
	June	137	578	831	181	120	424	48	252	712	3,281
	July	69	603	849	191	103	389	37	384	836	3,450
	August	142	540	891	194	90	491	40	313	725	3,385
	September	137	523	832	251	82	472	33	308	822	3,451
	AVERAGE	115	537	852	187	91	377	39	257	683	3,188

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

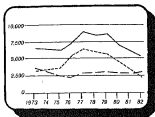
² U.S. Possessions.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

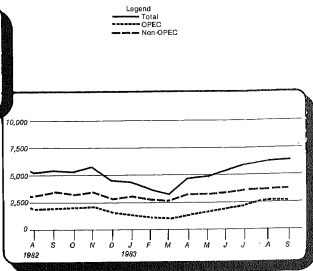
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil (including SPR) and Petroleum Products Imports

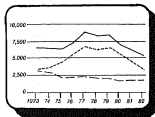
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



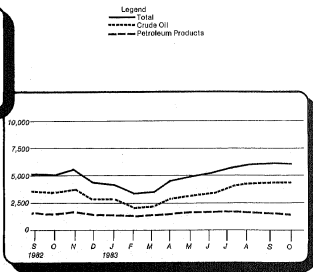
Annual



Monthly



Annual



Monthly

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1982: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1983 through September 1983: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. October 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1983 through October 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, September 1983

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	51,553	1,722	5,457,578	1,713
(2) Lower 48 States	238,311	8,044	1,687,743	5,651
(3) Total U.S.	259,874	8,998	2,365,421	5,695
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	117,354	3,912	631,573	3,045
(5) SPR Imports	8,298	300	87,693	249
(6) Exports	3,315	177	47,108	173
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	121,304	4,043	652,496	3,123
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-9,228	-307	-57,173	-246
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,477	118	-1,599	-9
(10) Product Supplied and Lost	-2,007	-67	-15,098	-68
(11) Unaccounted for 1	-188	-8	55,655	205
(12) Total Other Sources	-7,838	-265	-30,595	-113
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	373,340	12,645	3,187,025	11,874
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	47,830	1,595	424,378	1,554
(15) Imports 2	575	19	3,989	14
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	626	18	-5,205	-19
(17) Total NGPL Supply	48,031	1,624	423,162	1,549
Other Liquids				
Unrefined Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-691	-23	-5,528	-20
(19) Imports	8,573	289	70,512	259
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply Field Production	1,797	60	14,525	53
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	15,041	501	126,287	473
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,691	58	17,872	63
(23) Total Other Liquids	25,114	827	228,437	829
(23) = (19) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	450,485	15,016	3,635,215	14,032
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,580	1,519	374,402	1,371
(26) Exports	15,218	507	164,711	603
(27) Imports (Net)	30,345	1,011	209,691	769
(28) Total New Supply of Products	480,830	16,028	4,045,907	14,820
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-15,964	-632	49,454	181
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	464,866	15,396	4,095,371	15,001
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	200,103	6,663	1,000,291	3,594
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	77,039	2,596	707,708	2,582
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	36,715	1,224	394,918	1,410
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,719	1,457	379,783	1,367
(35) Other 4	96,599	3,297	906,096	3,263
(36) Crude Oil	1,891	68	17,872	65
(37) Total Product Supplied	451,566	15,318	4,095,371	15,001
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	351,633	--	351,633	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	351,009	--	351,000	--
(40) Unrefined Oils	112,845	--	112,845	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	40,708	--	40,706	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream 5	18,773	--	18,775	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	508,362	--	508,362	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,492,149	--	1,492,149	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock (Draw) (+) or Add. (-) (Bbl.)	Uncounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										
	5,259,874	0	126,619	-5,743	-188	16	373,340	5,315	1,581	712,633
Natural Gas Liquids and LRLs										
Unfractionated Stream and Isopentane	47,807	10,912	5,819	-158	0	0	13,862	2,588	47,849	135,524
Liquid Petroleum Gases	462	0	437	-5	0	0	5,732	0	4,126	7,002
Ethane	138	0	138	49	0	0	977	450	2	118,601
Propane	37,923	10,912	5,387	-884	0	0	7,703	2,588	43,719	118,601
Butane	6,024	573	1,451	-884	0	0	1,333	1,360	21,463	62,284
Gasoline-Propane Mixtures	12,678	8,250	1,345	-488	0	0	3,775	1,329	3,703	26,041
Isobutane	6,356	1,935	1,025	-134	0	0	281	0	303	1,813
	374	374	0	76	0	0	0	0	9,347	12,748
	17	185	1,159	0	0	0	2,655	0	37	10,081
	2,652	-1	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids										
Unrefined Oil	1,797	0	9,878	-591	0	0	16,321	0	-5,229	353,351
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,797	0	0	-80	0	0	1,707	0	0	267
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	6,036	-2,132	0	0	9,915	0	-2,411	112,645
	0	0	1,241	1,085	0	0	4,653	0	-1,827	30,064
	0	0	0	48	0	0	48	0	325	0
Finished Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	363	407,582	40,217	-18,280	0	0	0	12,637	417,265	496,541
Finished Diesel Fuel Oil	46	197,404	8,564	-4,801	0	0	0	411	200,805	189,879
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	32	85,151	5,101	787	0	0	0	0	92,871	84,610
Aviation Gasoline	16	112,253	3,463	-6,598	0	0	0	0	110,134	95,069
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	125	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	2,543
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,933	0	-320	0	0	0	0	5,873	6,895
Kerosene	0	25,879	1,237	-1,330	0	0	0	0	270	28,310
Residual Fuel Oil	3	3,513	301	-421	0	0	0	0	34,983	34,983
Naphtha > 400 Deg for Petro. Feed. Use	1	81,744	7,559	-11,206	0	0	0	1,097	79,719	152,748
Other Oil > 400 Deg for Petro. Feed. Use	0	24,448	20,688	-1,398	0	0	0	4,032	30,716	49,691
Special Naphtha	0	4,775	42	-145	0	0	0	171	4,501	2,066
Lubricants	97	1,218	775	-82	0	0	0	591	6,885	2,157
Waxes	0	4,672	244	425	0	0	0	403	2,962	3,165
Petroleum Coke	0	425	44	71	0	0	0	0	46	7,513
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	12,885	0	-375	0	0	0	0	0	4,392
Sol. for. and Other Petro. Products	0	15,144	391	2,139	0	0	0	0	17,572	4,038
Miscellaneous Products	68	17,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,660	17,118
	0	1,231	315	-382	0	0	0	0	17,736	0
Total	203,701	418,504	162,831	-24,772	-188	36	453,463	20,531	461,806	1,492,149

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

Less than 500 barrels.

—Undetermined.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production 520	Refinery Production	Imports thousand barrels per day	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) thousand barrels per day	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	5,656	0	4,221	-391	-6	1	12,445	177	86
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	1,505	364	197	-5	0	0	460	85	1,585
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	314	0	15	(9)	0	0	15	0	15
Unfractionated Steam	-16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	(9)
Light Condensate	26	0	5	2	0	0	33	0	0
Unfractionated Gasoline	1,261	364	175	-23	0	0	226	85	1,437
Propane	267	19	48	-33	0	0	239	0	239
Butane	213	274	35	21	0	0	4	42	716
Butane-Propane Mixtures	15	6	12	-19	0	0	158	44	129
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	267	0	39	3	0	0	0	0	308
Isobutane	88	(9)	0	8	0	0	95	0	1
Other Liquids	60	0	329	-20	0	0	544	0	-175
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	60	0	0	-3	0	0	57	0	0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	288	-71	0	0	331	0	-714
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	41	53	0	0	155	0	-61
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	12	13,588	1,341	-609	0	0	0	421	13,969
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,580	285	-160	0	0	0	14	6,660
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	2,538	170	27	0	0	0	14	3,022
Finished Unfinished Motor Gasoline	1	3,742	115	-187	0	0	0	0	3,671
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	27	(9)	1	0	0	0	0	33
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,165	41	-9	0	0	0	(9)	189
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(9)	826	117	-15	0	0	0	0	864
Kerosene	(9)	117	10	-1	0	0	0	0	86
Distillate Fuel Oil	(9)	2,725	253	-374	0	0	0	37	2,450
Residual Fuel Oil	0	915	693	-47	0	0	0	134	1,394
Naphtha < 400 Dag. for Petro. Feed Use	0	159	1	-5	0	0	0	5	150
Naphtha > 400 Dag. for Petro. Feed Use	0	253	0	-3	0	0	0	20	230
Special Naphtha	3	57	26	17	0	0	0	13	70
Lubricants	0	156	8	-10	0	0	0	18	162
Waxes	0	14	1	2	0	0	0	1	17
Petroleum Coke	0	400	0	-13	0	0	0	167	250
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	505	13	71	0	0	0	(9)	569
Sol Gels	0	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	591
Miscellaneous Products	2	64	11	-12	0	0	0	2	53
Total	10,323	13,550	6,088	-826	-6	1	13,449	684	15,395

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

Source: EIA.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - September 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals (+) or Additions (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	5,455	0	3,295	-252	205	2	11,074	173	65
Natural Gas Liquids and Lumps	1,542	323	202	-79	0	0	440	53	1,402
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	257	0	7	-4	0	0	152	0	75
Unfractionated Stream	29	0	0	-19	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	1,284	323	185	-59	0	0	31	0	(0)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,284	323	185	-59	0	0	259	83	1,377
Propane	437	15	47	(0)	0	0	3	(0)	312
Butane	303	377	43	-15	0	0	4	0	673
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	4	18	-34	0	0	127	33	83
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	295	0	37	-5	0	0	8	0	20
Isobutane	42	1	0	-48	0	0	(0)	0	297
Other Liquids	53	6	255	-20	0	0	456	9	-155
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	0	(0)	0	0	53	0	0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	226	-27	0	0	259	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	6	0	0	115	0	-7
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(0)	1	0	0	2	0	-2
Finished Petroleum Products	12	12,721	1,163	240	0	0	0	520	15,346
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,315	241	47	0	0	0	10	6,594
Motor Gasoline	2	2,847	133	35	0	0	0	10	3,015
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3	5,468	107	-1	0	0	0	0	5,575
Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3	230	1	0	0	0	0	0	236
High-Octane-Type Jet Fuel	(0)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	210
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(0)	815	26	-11	0	0	0	4	825
Kerosene	(0)	102	152	7	0	0	0	15	265
Distillate Fuel Oil	(0)	2,840	691	51	0	0	0	238	3,525
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	141	13	69	0	0	0	186	1,410
Naphtalene < 400 Dmg. for Petro. Prod. Use	0	259	1	(0)	0	0	0	4	150
Other Oils > 400 Dmg. for Petro. Prod. Use	3	54	20	1	0	0	0	16	295
Special Naphtalene	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	9
Lubricants	0	15	1	(0)	0	0	0	16	142
Asphalt	0	414	0	7	0	0	0	1	15
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	385	8	0	0	0	0	199	221
Still Gas	0	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	382
Miscellaneous Products	3	57	16	(0)	0	0	0	1	575
Total	16,772	13,844	4,938	-119	205	2	12,571	776	15,001

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(0) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Railway Production	Imports	Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	Unaccounted for Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Railway Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	2,352	0	27,455	1,051	-2,148	4,841	0	34,151	0	0	15,428
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	842	1,217	438	-392	0	2,311	0	24	147	4,256	5,859
Liquid Petroleum Gases	752	1,217	324	-358	0	2,311	0	65	147	4,105	5,854
Other Products ¹	120	0	84	-24	0	0	0	29	0	151	95
Other Liquids	214	0	4,459	-3,420	0	37	0	2,992	0	-839	21,242
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	214	0	0	-101	0	0	0	113	0	0	163
Unrefined Oil	0	0	4,132	-2,628	0	37	0	2,301	0	-760	13,063
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	319	-504	0	0	0	-115	0	-70	5,407
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-7	0	0	0	-7	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	41	38,789	30,495	-8,511	0	59,000	0	0	1,024	132,280	172,723
Finished Motor Gasoline	41	17,273	7,390	-662	0	41,877	0	0	0	45,047	58,691
Finished Low-Speed Motor Gasoline	25	6,354	4,484	-71	0	15,879	0	0	1	26,081	30,030
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	16	11,219	2,812	-879	0	25,998	0	0	0	38,168	28,055
Finished Premium Motor Gasoline	0	1	1	47	0	203	0	0	0	203	203
Neat-Type Motor Gasoline	0	598	967	-829	0	6,336	0	0	0	1,003	644
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,107	967	-829	0	6,336	0	0	0	9,052	8,377
Kerosene	0	48	303	-76	0	283	0	0	0	354	3,405
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	7,870	6,464	-5,582	0	13,870	0	0	127	22,498	67,506
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,420	17,868	221	0	2,249	0	0	0	22,868	23,372
Heating Oil	0	334	18	50	0	187	0	0	0	37	37
Special Naphtha	0	16	135	0	0	151	0	0	0	370	43
Lubricants	0	696	207	310	0	619	0	0	100	1,726	3,009
Waxes	0	45	7	-1	0	7	0	0	0	6	102
Petroleum Coke	0	1,213	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	155	155
Refined and Road Oil	0	3,038	377	-82	0	445	0	0	2	876	917
Refined Fuel Oil	0	1,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,777	4,319
Sell Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	217	232	-56	0	236	0	0	15	734	393
Total	3,449	38,066	66,260	-8,302	-2,148	70,279	0	36,537	1,171	185,747	215,762

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.³ Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAID District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)										
Commodity	Supply			Net Receipts	Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports or Additions (-)		Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8,914,671	0	24,575	175	25,120	1,147	0	85,569	525	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LIGAs	8,982	2,360	4,127	1,011	0	3,053	0	4,352	1,562	13,469
Liquid Petroleum Gases	8,285	2,360	4,127	1,512	0	1,481	0	2,585	1,562	13,469
Other Products	856	0	0	-321	0	1,072	0	1,584	0	103
Other Liquids	349	0	593	1,308	0	911	0	3,099	0	-36
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	349	0	0	15	0	0	0	387	0	102
Motor Gasoline	0	0	403	951	0	-78	0	1,039	0	237
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	100	341	0	595	0	1,703	0	18,053
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	-10	0	120
Finished Petroleum Products	5	94,578	604	-1,538	0	21,544	0	0	430	114,764
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	53,901	73	-1,261	0	12,933	0	0	154	65,482
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	24,290	66	-1,071	0	6,474	0	0	154	22,145
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,621	8	-2,771	0	6,459	0	0	0	28,990
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	92	0	123	0	133	0	0	0	204
Naphta-Type Jet Fuel	0	802	0	123	0	133	0	0	0	1,135
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,517	0	203	0	1,353	0	0	0	1,354
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	705	1	-121	0	71	0	0	4	5,190
Residual Fuel Oil	0	19,262	175	-2,433	0	6,404	0	0	0	852
Naphta and Other Oils for Petro. Prod.	0	1,526	289	200	0	-73	0	0	0	2,299
Special Naphtha	0	1,022	2	11	0	13	0	0	0	1,150
Special Naphtha	0	735	35	58	0	134	0	0	0	1,323
Lubricants	0	585	0	54	0	265	0	0	19	990
Petroleum Coke	0	30	2	15	0	0	0	0	(1)	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,173	9	61	0	0	0	0	175	3,059
Still Gas	0	4,112	1	1,594	0	629	0	0	(1)	6,317
Miscellaneous Products	6	4,326	4	0	0	-120	0	0	0	0
	0	170	0	-45	0	0	0	0	(1)	229
	40,794	96,536	20,009	958	25,120	25,655	0	93,410	2,456	128,107
										287,233

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes refinery waste, sludges, unrefined steam, and plant condensate.

(p) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources and definition procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1963
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Change	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8 924,465	0	87,158	-7,180	-32,765	14,383	-4	178,016	0	27	529,543
Natural Gas Liquids and LNG	34,983	6,061	374	-538	0	-4,337	0	8,246	608	27,269	81,542
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,457	6,061	374	-1,557	0	-3,187	0	3,435	658	28,420	70,437
Other Products	6,844	0	0	1,058	0	-480	0	4,291	0	0	11,125
Other Liquids	814	0	4,185	-804	0	-1,041	0	6,296	0	-6,694	72,883
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	814	0	0	-8	0	0	0	608	0	0	123
Unrefined Oils	0	0	4,200	-1,644	0	-22	0	5,878	0	-3,101	54,716
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	156	-492	0	-336	0	2,922	0	-2,453	17,884
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	158
Finished Petroleum Products	307	98,732	4,967	-6,435	0	-94,200	0	0	5,292	88,060	126,479
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	37,131	714	-3,109	0	-36,220	0	0	0	20,191	47,085
Finished Diesel Fuel Oil	0	37,131	714	-3,109	0	-36,220	0	0	0	20,191	47,085
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	159	51,766	265	-1,108	0	-33,590	0	0	0	13,279	23,438
Finished Diesel Fuel Oil	0	51,766	265	-1,108	0	-33,590	0	0	0	16,812	23,597
Aviation Gasoline	0	360	0	83	0	-33,117	0	0	0	0	1,556
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,747	0	-150	0	-854	0	0	0	1,743	9,524
Kerosene	0	14,150	116	-413	0	-10,395	0	0	0	3,963	11,618
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,862	0	-674	0	-354	0	0	0	240	3,275
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,862	0	-674	0	-354	0	0	0	0	0
Other Petroleum Products	0	11,082	846	-3,348	0	-20,875	0	0	0	203	15,351
Naphtins and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	10,421	3,282	-153	0	-2,542	0	0	1,877	7,765	13,023
Other Naphtins	57	1,096	955	-170	0	-642	0	0	0	5,445	3,320
Other Petroleum Products	0	2,821	23	-22	0	-220	0	0	0	1,707	1,570
Lubricants	0	2,821	23	-22	0	-220	0	0	0	375	1,570
Waxes	0	205	82	57	0	-688	0	0	0	24	284
Petroleum Coke	0	2,616	0	-432	0	0	0	0	0	2,671	961
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	7,985	0	-833	0	-1,053	0	0	2,164	3,518	3,665
Salt Gas	0	7,985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	47	1,314	8	-324	0	-69	0	0	0	7,865	962
Total	159,769	986,793	75,764	-10,049	-22,785	-84,935	-4	192,460	6,240	999,351	806,447

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

2. Includes natural gasoline, kerosene, unrefined steam, and plant condensate.

Starting now with some

Percentages =

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

sources and estimation procedures. See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1963
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply			Disposition							
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 10,399	0	1,182	-351	-3,407	0	0	13,618	9	5	12,821
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,329	154	385	-54	0	-1,227	0	531	1	1,045	1,331
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	792	154	341	-31	0	-1,227	0	350	1	680	554
Other Products ²	1,927	0	54	-3	0	-1,392	0	181	0	405	577
Other Liquids	0	0	91	-105	0	0	0	-658	0	643	4,035
Crude Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unrefined Oil	0	0	91	-19	0	0	0	-549	0	721	2,475
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-88	0	0	0	-10	0	-78	1,581
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	13,559	149	384	9	179	0	0	4	14,784	9,344
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	5,294	54	125	0	128	0	0	(?)	7,153	4,303
Finished Liquefied Motor Gasoline	7	4,224	54	140	0	-22	0	0	(?)	4,403	2,547
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,580	0	-15	0	160	0	0	0	2,795	1,695
Finished Premium Motor Gasoline	0	23	0	11	0	25	0	0	0	39	37
Gasoline-Type Jet Fuel	0	383	0	-13	0	-82	0	0	0	359	37
Kerosene	0	623	0	-112	0	49	0	0	0	1,011	714
Jet Fuel	0	1	63	355	0	0	0	0	0	-8	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,429	31	-2	0	-303	0	0	0	3,684	2,635
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	474
Refrigerant Grade Oil for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	4
Specialty Lubricants	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	52
Specialty Lubricants	0	21	(?)	9	0	0	0	0	1	11	0
Waxes	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	302	148
Petroleum Coke	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	566
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	237	0	504	0	0	0	0	1	1,395	566
Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	0
Sulfur Gas	0	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	5
Miscellaneous Products	2	20	(?)	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,917	13,723	1,818	373	-3,407	-1,951	0	13,491	5	15,498	27,352

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a blending item.

2. Includes natural gasoline, kerosene, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(?) Less than 500 barrels.

0 = Not reported.

Net receipts are not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1963
(Thousands Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition							
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) for U.S.	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8,951,101	0	6,348	-28	-587	-30,371	29	83,594	4,780	1,539	84,455
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	1,841	1,120	605	-295	0	0	0	579	92	1,790	3,653
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	580	1,120	168	-320	0	0	0	306	52	1,680	2,614
Other Products	451	0	437	15	0	0	0	273	0	0	39
Other Liquids	630	0	605	2,361	0	133	0	3,292	0	487	31,426
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	620	0	0	-42	0	0	0	618	0	0	9
Unfractionated Oil	0	0	0	1,004	0	133	0	1,546	0	-509	23,734
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	605	1,244	0	0	0	1,613	0	646	7,843
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	49
Finished Petroleum Products	0	69,826	1,481	-1,599	0	3,219	0	5,269	0	67,338	55,901
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	30,219	417	504	0	1,252	0	0	0	32,147	21,368
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	0	13,172	39	345	0	762	0	0	245	14,053	9,549
Finished Unblended Motor Gasoline	0	17,047	389	159	0	490	0	0	0	18,094	11,809
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	331	0	-72	0	0	0	0	0	331	1,914
Naphthalene Type Jet Fuel	0	1,543	0	0	0	307	0	0	0	1,850	1,914
Aviation Kerosene	0	7,420	94	-603	0	178	0	0	29	7,245	6,385
Aviation Kerosene	0	200	(*)	-45	0	0	0	0	(*)	195	285
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,423	51	-160	0	964	0	0	768	11,090	10,777
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,402	83	-1,377	0	990	0	0	2,125	7,126	8,403
Naphtalene and Other Oils for Heavy Fuel	0	1,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	0
Special Naphtalene	0	558	0	-235	0	0	0	0	0	558	735
Lighter Oils	0	109	15	-16	0	0	0	0	0	109	1,222
Waxes	0	354	9	98	0	-10	0	0	39	412	1,222
Petroleum Coke	0	55	14	-1	0	0	0	0	5	62	54
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,455	12	-37	0	0	0	0	2,294	604	2,051
Sell Gas	0	2,367	10	36	0	0	0	0	1	2,715	1,651
Miscellaneous Products	0	3,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,469	0
	0	200	11	-16	0	-37	0	0	5	153	251
Total	86,762	71,046	8,980	338	-587	-17,028	20	67,465	10,461	71,574	175,326

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, kerosene, unfractionated steam, and plant condensate.

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

- = Estimated.

Not necessarily equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ July 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	1,528	50
Georgia	E 71	2
Alabama	E 364	12
Mississippi	E 4	(5)
Virginia	304	10
West Virginia	254	8
Adjustment 2	E 2,045	68
Total PAD District I		
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,540	82
Indiana	434	14
Kansas	6,063	196
Kentucky	650	20
Michigan	2,879	93
Minnesota	1,171	38
Missouri	543	18
Nebraska	4,247	137
North Dakota	E 1,238	40
Ohio	12,823	414
Oklahoma	88	3
South Dakota	82	3
Tennessee	825	26
Adjustment 3	E 32,165	1,037
Total PAD District II		
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,296	51
Arkansas	E 1,601	52
California	E 97,453	3,008
Colorado	2,045	67
East of State	E 40,288	1,300
Total Louisiana	2,623	85
New Mexico	495	16
Northwestern	E 770	25
Southwestern	5,770	186
Total New Mexico	6,266	202
Texas	2,087	67
TRAC District 01	3,445	111
TRAC District 02	E 10,842	350
TRAC District 03	2,245	75
TRAC District 04	786	25
TRAC District 05	3,755	121
TRAC District 06, excluding West Texas	2,684	88
TRAC District 07	19,590	634
TRAC District 07C	19,025	614
TRAC District 08	3,143	101
TRAC District 09	1,803	58
TRAC District 10	4,289	140
East Texas	E 76,441	2,452
Total Texas	E 128,371	4,141
Total PAD District III		

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	E 2,387	75
Montana	E 2,036	65
Utah	E 5,807	191
Wyoming	555	18
Adjustment 2	E 17,571	567
Total PAD District IV		
PAD District V		
Alaska	2,869	87
South Alaska	E 1,107	34
North Slope	327	11
Adjustment for Alaska ²	52,049	1,705
Total Alaska	20	1
California	6,398	205
Central Coastal	21,594	694
East Central	15	(5)
North	6,031	214
South	34,508	1,113
Texas	49	2
Newfield	-34	-1
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada	87,402	2,819
Total PAD District V		
United States Total	E 286,048	8,847

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 1,706;
California: Federal-2,828, State-3,097;
Louisiana: Federal-E 35,111, State-2,112;
Texas: Federal-E 1,075, State-226;
U.S. Total-E 36,077;
² This adjustment is used to reconcile the national and PADCO total supply of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of the issue and with the PADCO level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.
(5) Less than 500 barrels.
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E = Estimated.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAO District I			PAO District II			PAO District III			PAO District IV			PAO District V West Coast	PAO District VI Rocky Mts.	PAO District VII East Coast		
	East Coast Prod.	Appalachian Prod.	Total Prod.	Ill. Ky.	Minn.	Okla.	Tex.	Gulf Coast Prod.	No. La.	New Mexico	Total Prod.						
Natural Gas Liquids	462	380	842	2	1,886	445	6,628	8,962	19,897	3,005	7,216	652	3,023	34,380	2,328	1,041	47,507
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	48	41	89	0	58	96	1,318	1,415	3,076	3,056	1,240	120	321	7,113	326	454	9,488
Unfractionated Steam	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,812	-484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-482
Unfractionated Gasoline	413	309	722	0	915	250	7,091	8,266	19,025	13,298	5,095	517	1,008	27,548	152	508	37,829
Ethane and Petroleum Gases	142	157	299	0	436	0	1,282	1,728	902	3,658	2,005	31	86	5,961	16	0	9,763
Propylene	103	107	210	0	390	159	2,625	3,145	2,407	3,672	1,812	184	446	8,135	443	304	10,624
Butane	0	0	0	0	71	0	1,010	1,171	1,275	2,079	598	210	238	4,993	237	205	6,324
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane-Propylene Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane-Propylene Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	18	16	35	0	0	0	1,743	1,743	2,117	3,326	595	124	79	8,127	0	11	2,652
Refined Petroleum Products	41	0	41	0	1	0	5	6	293	6	0	5	3	307	9	0	363
Finished Motor Gasoline	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtalene Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	159
Kerosene Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	503	380	883	2	1,887	445	6,634	8,968	20,190	3,011	7,216	657	3,526	34,700	2,338	1,041	47,938
Production increments monthly of rounded figures																	

* Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 12. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States West Coast		
	East Coast	Appalachian Basin	Total	Appalachian Basin	Ill. No. Mo.	Chgo. Area	Ind. No. Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	No. La. Ave.	New Mexico	Total Rocky Mt.	Dist. IV West Coast				
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,674	1,477	34,151	1,878	57,482	7,741	10,848	85,959	14,614	91,735	62,220	4,971	2,278	176,016	13,616	63,584	373,340
Natural Gas Liquids																	
Unfractionated Stream	29	0	29	0	437	235	880	1,552	686	2,145	476	40	103	3,764	114	273	5,792
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	103	0	8	112	0	611	0	0	1	798	67	0	877
Ethane	65	0	65	124	1,251	284	749	2,686	1,621	1,431	67	36	36	3,684	350	0	7,083
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	69
Butane	0	0	0	0	64	23	0	87	0	3	35	0	0	38	8	0	133
Butane-Propylene Mixtures	0	0	0	0	54	771	181	375	1,381	159	1,248	624	6	2,017	206	171	3,775
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	84	44	261
Isobutane	65	0	65	70	713	60	374	1,217	336	280	707	81	26	1,436	52	91	3,055
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	113	0	113	0	348	0	19	367	34	366	205	0	2	806	1	618	1,707
Lubricating Oil (net)	2,429	-128	2,301	46	449	-135	679	1,039	309	4,469	507	182	101	5,578	-648	1,646	9,915
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	-133	18	-115	-6	555	29	1,131	1,703	-450	1,432	1,695	22	-37	2,062	-10	1,013	4,603
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-7	0	-7	0	4	0	-34	-10	0	2	46	0	0	48	0	15	46
Total input to refineries	35,170	1,367	36,537	2,042	60,039	8,126	22,361	85,410	16,260	102,441	62,952	5,489	2,478	182,560	13,491	87,465	403,463
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,110	46	1,156	68	1,045	270	635	2,919	505	3,469	1,848	176	77	5,775	458	2,148	12,457
Operating Capacity (daily average)	1,172	174	1,347	66	2,351	285	804	3,515	611	3,802	2,532	235	107	7,447	559	3,109	16,278
Operating Rate (percent)	75.3	28.2	70.4	103.4	82.7	91.5	79.0	83.0	82.7	81.2	73.0	58.6	71.7	77.5	81.5	68.1	76.5
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.09	33	1.05	81	93	1.51	57	49	65	88	80	1.39	70	49	81	1.00	83
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.37	42.48	31.77	36.76	35.61	31.63	37.49	35.67	37.29	35.17	33.56	31.57	38.56	34.74	35.24	25.85	33.16
Operating Capacity (daily average)	1,472	174	1,647	66	2,351	295	804	3,515	611	3,802	2,532	235	107	7,447	559	3,109	16,278
Operating Rate (percent)	1,390	50	1,390	86	2,170	295	865	3,515	573	3,643	2,568	227	107	7,217	536	2,892	14,735
Life	143	124	267	0	161	0	118	300	38	359	364	68	0	730	29	223	1,543

1 Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Midwest	Total	Appalachian	Midwest	Total	Appalachian	Midwest	Total		
Liquidated Refinery Gasoline	1,217	0	1,217	35	1,787	182	355	2,774	2,607	62	95	6,081	1,120	10,912
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	400	0	400	0	107	0	0	1,450	1,295	16	0	2,671	4	172
For Other Uses	817	0	817	35	1,680	182	312	1,220	1,312	0	95	3,410	10	940
Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,735
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252
Propane	1,918	0	1,918	36	1,752	186	443	2,464	2,407	0	0	2,552	0	828
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	319	0	319	0	197	0	43	2,067	2,119	1,407	30	58	3,002	180
For Other Uses	1,599	0	1,599	36	1,555	186	443	2,464	2,407	0	0	2,552	0	1,599
Butane	967	0	967	36	1,555	186	443	2,464	2,407	1,407	30	58	3,002	180
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	81	0	81	0	31	4	-135	-108	182	1,245	30	0	1,552	0
For Other Uses	886	0	886	36	1,524	182	443	2,464	2,407	1,407	30	58	3,002	180
Propane	150	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,737
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,569
Isobutane	0	0												

Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output
 Note: See Explanatory Notes on negative production
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ September 1983

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Wash., Tenn., Miss., Ala., Mo.	Chic., Ill., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mtn.	West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline	43.2	14.9	48.0	50.1	55.7	49.3	53.7	54.6	48.0	41.8	45.3	39.1	42.9	48.4	42.9	46.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Petroleum Gases	3.5	0	3.5	1.9	3.1	2.4	1.8	2.7	1.6	2.9	4.5	1.2	4.0	3.3	1.2	2.8
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.0	3.4	4.4	4.9	7.7	1.1	1.7	1.0	4.5	7.1	10.6	1	15	2.6	2.4	1.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.2	0	3.0	5.2	4.5	5.5	2.1	8	4.6	7.1	10.6	1	15	7.8	11.4	7.0
Kerosene	1.4	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel Fuel Oil	31.2	21.8	21.6	24.8	20.8	23.1	28.6	22.9	20.3	21.9	18.9	26.9	31.4	21.4	28.0	21.3
Other Oil < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use	6.8	3.0	6.6	4.2	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	4.2	7.8	4.0	5.6	2.0	6.1	2.7	5.4
Other Oil > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	2.1	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	4.6	3.3	0	0	3.9	0	2.0
Lubricants	27.1	3.8	0	0	0	0	1.3	4	0	1.8	1.3	6.4	0	1.6	0	3.4
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0	3.3	1.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.8	3.6	1.2	5	2.9	2.3	3.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.7	0	8.3	7.8	4.6	10.6	2.3	4.7	4.2	7	3.6	18.7	4.0	2.6	6.4	4.0
Still Gas	4.9	2.1	4.8	3.0	5.1	3.4	3.7	4.6	3.0	4.9	4.1	3.9	1.8	4.1	6.5	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	5	3.0	4	2	2	2	3	2	5	3	0	1.9	0	7	2	5
Processing Gain(s) or Loss(-s)	-4.4	5.6	-4.0	-3.2	-4.7	-2.6	-2.8	-4.1	1.8	-4.0	-4.1	-1.4	-3.4	-1.8	-5.5	-3.9

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reuse of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between the sum of components due to independent production.⁵ Represents the difference between the sum of components due to independent production.

Note: See Explanatory Note on negative production.

Source: See Explanatory Note on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1,2}	27,455	24,575	67,149	1,182	6,348	136,819
Natural Gas Liquids						
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	418	4,127	374	395	608	5,919
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	437	437
Liquid Petroleum Gases						
Ethane	84	0	0	54	0	138
Propane	304	4,127	374	341	168	5,344
Butane	217	1,451	0	0	0	3,682
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	118	912	0	182	50	1,461
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	625	0	176	0	1,345
Other Liquids ¹	0	1,158	374	0	117	1,035
Other Liquids ¹						
Unrefined Oil ¹	4,452	503	4,165	91	665	9,876
Unrefined Gasoline Blending Components	4,132	403	4,059	91	0	8,685
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	312	100	156	0	605	1,241
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products						
Finished Motor Gasoline	33,535	604	4,067	149	1,461	43,217
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	7,205	73	714	54	417	8,664
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,494	65	460	54	28	3,111
Finished Jet Fuel	2,812	8	254	0	389	3,463
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	967	0	176	0	0	1,143
Other	0	0	0	0	94	94
Kerosene	967	0	176	0	0	1,143
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonded Ship Bunkers	8,200	175	0	0	94	8,469
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refracted Fuel Oil	6,464	0	0	0	51	6,515
Bonded Ship Bunkers	17,988	259	0	63	31	18,341
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha < 400 Dps. for Petro. Feed Use	17,988	259	0	31	833	19,071
Other Oils > 600 Dps. for Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	18	2	22	0	0	42
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	185	38	585	0	0	768
Asphalt and Road Oil	207	9	23	0	15	245
Other	377	2	22	0	14	414
Miscellaneous Products	282	4	6	0	12	304
Total Imports	66,269	29,809	75,784	1,516	5,940	162,831

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.² Less than 500 barrels imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Oil	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	9,455	0	385	0	0	0	0	587	1,527	0	0	2,949	12,494	419
Iraq	771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	771	26
Saudi Arabia	0	0	294	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	815	815	27
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)
Saudi Arabia	16,657	0	319	0	0	0	0	0	650	0	(9)	959	17,596	587
United Arab Emirates	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	21
Subtotal Arab OPEC	27,235	0	629	0	0	0	0	687	3,069	0	294	4,358	30,233	1,074
Other OPEC														
Qatar	1,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	186	1,658	55
Indonesia	2,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,944	90
Indonesia	14,405	0	0	0	340	26	0	373	0	0	437	1,079	15,483	518
Iran	2,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,683	88
Nigeria	9,707	0	0	0	1,445	215	0	2,041	7	0	7	7	9,714	358
Venezuela	7,345	0	0	0	1,685	243	0	2,041	2,025	181	437	3,079	14,152	472
Subtotal Other OPEC	38,425	0	0	0	3,470	468	0	4,081	3,491	181	437	3,079	46,574	1,782
Other														
Australia	2,898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	0	257	3,145	105
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	2,251	0	0	253	0	728	623	183	0	22	22	137
Canada	8,130	0	0	0	1,468	0	0	0	482	0	0	4,109	4,109	137
Congo	846	4,983	380	100	425	0	16	715	0	0	289	1,958	1,958	65
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0	344	344	52
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)
Mexico	23,298	374	209	0	123	12	0	0	200	0	(9)	0	0	(9)
Netherlands	0	(9)	0	36	679	176	(9)	385	18	2	1,672	24,980	632	7
Netherlands	0	0	2,281	0	0	0	0	573	0	95	(9)	1,312	1,312	45
Norway	2,314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,557	0	253	7,536	7,536	281
Other	3,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	795	795	26
Romania	0	0	230	0	254	0	282	0	523	128	158	1,001	1,001	32
Spain	0	0	0	0	457	0	0	274	0	0	0	743	743	25
Spain	2,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	39	17	285	2,494	82
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	323	0	40	504	1,415	472
United Kingdom	12,562	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	9,215	9,215	305
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,469	0	2,223	0	0	985	3,567	0	0	0	0	16
Zaire	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,038	31	0	1,039	1,039	25
Other Western Hemisphere	3,227	0	136	0	510	553	0	771	1,408	51	51	3,509	3,509	226
Other Eastern Hemisphere	60,889	5,344	8,005	921	6,079	994	301	4,872	14,138	596	966	42,325	103,625	3,461
Subtotal Other	136,619	5,344	8,836	1,241	9,564	1,237	301	7,690	25,698	776	1,617	59,012	189,632	6,088

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	UGS	Unrefined Oils	Gasoline Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Dist. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Petroleum Products 2	Total Petroleum Products	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	2,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,761	168
Libya	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	10
Saudi Arabia	2,893	0	0	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	284
United Arab Emirates	5,614	0	254	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	107
Subtotal Arab OPEC													
Other OPEC													
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Iran	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	106	6
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
Nigeria	834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venezuela	2,021	0	0	0	1,445	215	0	1,569	2,921	0	0	2,921	38
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,321	0	0	0	1,445	215	0	1,569	3,105	0	0	3,105	292
Other													
Argentina	1,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	442
Brazil	0	0	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Canada	0	0	0	0	1,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,207	60
Colombia	886	0	0	0	277	0	0	0	452	0	0	452	57
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	475	355	0	0	355	1
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0	344	12
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	2,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway	572	0	2,331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
United States	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Virgin Islands	5,321	107	0	0	133	0	0	219	0	0	0	219	2
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	2,223	0	0	965	3,596	0	0	3,596	267
Other Eastern Hemisphere	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	0	0	1,008	34
Subtotal Other	14,851	334	3,839	0	5,851	762	300	4,209	12,176	126	594	23,234	1,472
Total Imports	27,455	334	4,132	319	7,326	967	300	6,464	17,658	126	594	38,805	2,209
PAD District II													
Algeria	1,537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,537
Iran	771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Saudi Arabia	1,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	771
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,328
See footnote at end of table.													132

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983

(Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Petroleum Products 2	Total Petroleum Products	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II													
Other OPEC													
Ecuador	376		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	376
Indonesia	1,903		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,903
Iran	925		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925
Nigeria	1,104		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,104
Venezuela	1,580		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,580
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,988		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,988
Other													
Bahamas	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	194
Canada	5,907	4,127	209	190	73	0	1	175	299	38	19	5,040	10,119
Congo	848		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	848
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	4,325		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,325
Italy	357		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357
Norway	1,521		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,521
Sweden	838		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	838
United Kingdom	1,022		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,022
United States	882		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	882
Other Eastern Hemisphere	15,780	4,127	403	100	73	0	1	175	299	38	19	20,864	6,999
Subtotal Other	24,575	4,127	403	100	73	0	1	175	299	38	19	25,234	29,809
Total Imports													994
PAD District III													
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	5,137		0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	0	680	5,817
Kuwait	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	621	0	0	621	621
Saudi Arabia	12,126		0	0	0	0	0	0	630	0	2	12,746	425
United Arab Emirates	342		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,615		0	0	0	0	0	0	1,496	0	2	18,104	646
Other OPEC													
Ecuador	1,095		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,095
Gabon	2,954		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,954
Indonesia	1,657		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,657
Iran	7,775		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,775
Nigeria	3,509		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,509
Venezuela	20,579		0	0	0	0	0	472	10	181	0	698	4,565
Subtotal Other OPEC			0	0	0	0	0	472	10	181	0	698	21,263
Other													
Angola	1,335		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,335
Australia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0		1,388	0	0	0	0	371	150	193	0	2,113	70
Belgium	0		0	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	9
Canada	0		80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80
France	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Oil	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III													
Other													
Mexico	10,111	374	208	0	200	176	(5)	2	14	2	2	590	970
Netherlands	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	73	(4)	108	17,960
Norway	1,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,362	4
Oman	2,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,362
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,426
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Tanzania	825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	120
United Arab Emirates	4,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,518	2
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Zaire	0	1,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,851	940
Other Western Hemisphere	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	476	31
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,518
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,796	0	136	0	254	176	(6)	374	106	414	72	1,862	151
Subtotal Other	28,864	374	3,074	156	714	176	(6)	374	106	414	72	6,119	35,063
Total Imports	67,158	374	4,008	156	714	176	(6)	846	1,693	595	74	8,605	73,764
PAD District IV													
Other													
Crude	1,162	341	91	0	54	0	0	0	31	0	55	636	1,818
Subtotal Other	1,162	341	91	0	54	0	0	63	31	0	55	636	1,818
Total Imports	1,162	341	91	0	54	0	0	63	31	0	55	636	1,818
PAD District V													
Other OPEC													
Indonesia	5,641	0	0	0	240	28	0	0	373	0	437	1,079	6,910
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,641	0	0	0	240	28	0	0	373	0	437	1,079	7,174
Other													
Canada	153	168	0	0	91	0	(9)	0	5	15	10	220	383
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	123	12	0	0	2	0	0	137	137
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	15	23	137
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	0	389	13
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	685
Subtotal Other	153	168	0	685	22	54	0	50	423	0	17	208	208
Total Imports	6,248	168	0	685	417	94	(9)	51	484	15	46	1,653	8,605
PAD District VI													
Total Imports	6,248	168	0	685	417	94	(9)	51	838	15	463	2,731	8,605

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes kerosene, aviation gasoline, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthalene less than 400 degrees F, and other petroleum products.
(9) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports Of Crude Oil And Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	0	525	0	0	4,790	5,315
Liquidated Petroleum Gases	147	1,692	658	1	92	2,589
Ethane	(4)	0	0	0	0	(4)
Propane	127	689	400	0	57	1,263
Butane	19	1,003	250	(4)	55	1,399
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighting Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfirefighting Motor Gasoline	1	164	(4)	(4)	245	411
Nonfirefighting-Type Jet Fuel	(4)	0	0	0	0	(4)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(4)	0	0	0	0	(4)
Kerosene	(4)	0	240	0	29	270
Aviation Fuel Oil	1	4	(4)	0	(4)	5
Residual Fuel Oil	127	0	1,692	0	788	1,609
Residual Fuel Oil	(4)	0	1,692	0	2,155	4,041
Other Oils < 400 Degr. for Petrochem. Feedstock	37	8	118	2	5	171
Other Oils > 400 Degr. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(4)	86	523	0	1	591
Special Naphthas	370	1	31	0	1	403
Lubricants	100	19	378	1	59	555
Asphalt	6	(4)	24	0	6	35
Asphalt Coke	365	(4)	2,454	0	2,394	4,385
Miscellaneous Products	15	(4)	35	1	1	56
Total Product Exports	1,171	2,130	6,249	5	5,661	15,216
Total Exports	1,171	2,656	6,249	5	10,451	20,531

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories

(especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking System counts these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(4) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPQ	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naptha	Lighter	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Only Airborne)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	100	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	525	0	400	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Trust Terr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Flashed Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Cokes	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	3	0	0	0	155	4	4	(1)	0	0	(1)	135	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	938	30
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	2	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	234	7
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	1	(1)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	(1)
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(1)	2	(1)
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.A.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,088	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	94	3
West Germany	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	552	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,315	2,585	411	270	1,057	4,032	403	555	315	4,898	3	823	20,331	684

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking System counts these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(1) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Not to be used for statistical purposes.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind. Riv.	Min. Wisc.	Okla. Kans.	Texas	Texas Gulf Coast	No. La.	New Mexico	Rocky Mts.	Del.	West Coast			
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	14,788	—	—	—	—	13,827	—	—	—	—	48,167	1,850	22,340	100,972	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,011	—	—	—	—	61,543	—	—	—	—	18,650	9,654	31,871	200,169	
Leasehold	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	1,586	—	—	—	—	17,282	1,377	1,657	21,505	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	361,600	0	0	361,600	
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	15,850	—	—	—	—	76,956	—	—	—	—	522,543	12,821	84,455	712,023	
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	42,267	2,797	45,064	1,141	38,042	6,804	14,005	89,182	9,961	83,961	47,744	4,604	1,314	147,454	9,619	61,048	324,091
Bulk Terminal	—	—	120,150	—	—	—	—	94,326	—	—	—	—	—	92,093	2,443	25,428	241,046
Pipeline	—	—	27,745	—	—	—	—	33,670	—	—	—	—	—	46,102	2,395	4,246	108,064
Natural Gas Processing Plant	214	43	257	0	192	40	1,351	1,654	1,276	759	75	75	370	4,225	180	180	6,455
Total	—	—	199,824	—	—	—	—	180,277	—	—	—	—	—	383,954	14,531	90,880	779,516
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	16	0	16	0	28	32	138	303	131	322	129	1	15	592	7	18	835
Bulk Terminal	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	1,022	—	—	—	—	—	3,175	4	0	4,265
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	329	—	—	—	—	—	594	21	5	949
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	9	12	0	19	10	149	178	333	179	162	25	26	720	33	16	959
Total	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	1,731	—	—	—	—	—	5,081	65	30	7,008
Unfractionated Stream																	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,217	—	—	—	—	—	1,784	0	0	4,001
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	2,519	486	0	3,103
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	3	3	0	97	2	757	858	263	595	111	1	10	1,321	31	0	2,211
Total	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3,191	—	—	—	—	—	5,026	497	0	9,315
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	3	83	0	65	0	151	0	0	159
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	204	0	0	204
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	31	16	10	8	0	65	15	0	87
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	430	15	0	450
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	659	9	618	422	1,705	97	635	3,060	276	4,556	2,403	59	23	7,297	330	507	11,962
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,139	—	—	—	—	26,061	—	—	—	—	—	56,184	86	2,793	62,065
Pipeline	—	—	2,889	—	—	—	—	6,040	—	—	—	—	—	3,065	42	0	12,036
Natural Gas Processing Plant	187	31	210	0	74	25	442	541	1,089	142	467	40	133	1,071	86	144	2,860
Total	—	—	5,864	—	—	—	—	38,592	—	—	—	—	—	70,417	554	3,514	110,351

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind. Ill. Ky.	Min. West. Dvns. Mo.	Chla. Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. IV	West Coast	
Ethane																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	734	0	0	734	0	0	0	734
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,166	—	—	—	—	—	2,890	0	0	0	4,055
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	776	—	—	—	—	—	277	0	0	0	1,053
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	3	1	0	0	3	7	1	0	3	5,284
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,965	—	—	—	—	—	3,917	1	0	0	5,284
Propane For Petrochemical Feedstock Use																		
Refinery	18	0	18	0	78	0	0	78	2	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	103
Total	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	7	0	0	0	103
Propane For Other Uses																		
Refinery	547	6	553	1	1,165	13	202	1,381	62	1,626	870	4	4	9,550	140	39	4,729	15,811
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,248	—	—	—	—	—	23,300	46	673	49,175	83,422
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,073	—	—	—	—	—	1,024	7	0	6,803	10,834
Natural Gas Processing Plant	149	30	179	0	37	14	122	173	452	33	329	18	90	932	51	139	1,484	2,816
Total	—	—	5,281	—	—	—	—	22,873	—	—	—	—	—	32,852	254	901	62,181	82,181
Butane For Petro. Feed Use																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	27	0	2	0	29	0	2	44	44
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	29	0	2	44	44
Butane For Other Uses																		
Refinery	44	3	47	310	293	52	320	975	92	1,500	800	22	6	2,420	138	265	3,545	5,545
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,171	—	—	—	—	—	13,290	0	1,434	18,596	22,767
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,374	—	—	—	—	—	1,174	0	0	2,548	3,922
Natural Gas Processing Plant	37	1	38	0	10	0	61	80	297	37	84	16	25	479	30	11	574	674
Total	—	—	846	—	—	—	—	6,297	—	—	—	—	—	17,283	171	1,700	25,597	31,884
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	5	7	5	0	6	23	5	148	162	182
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	77	0	52	4	4
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	632	0	0	693	712
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	7	7
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	—	—	708	5	701	1,813	2,522
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,172	—	—	—	—	—	7,759	0	0	10,931	14,063
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	910	—	—	—	—	—	547	55	0	1,301	2,803
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	256	0	0	0	0	10	8,692	36	0	12,748	13,584
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,031	—	—	—	—	—	8,997	91	0	12,748	16,555

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind. Ill. Ky.	Minn. Wisc. Dak.	Okla. Kans. Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	3,018	85	3,103	29	3,216	784	1,432	5,371	983	4,400	2,845	325	88	8,601	725	4,460
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,354	—	—	—	—	16,643	—	—	—	—	—	5,548	522	6,251
Pipeline	—	—	6,186	—	—	—	—	7,138	—	—	—	—	—	8,448	405	24,316
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16
Total	—	—	28,655	—	—	—	—	29,352	—	—	—	—	—	23,597	1,856	11,808
Finished Aviation Gasoline																
Refinery	32	0	32	0	123	0	29	152	106	384	144	0	0	644	31	245
Bulk Terminal	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	—	—	111	6	322
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	21	0	79
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
Total	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	653	—	—	—	—	—	896	37	567
Napthalene-Type Jet Fuel																
Refinery	162	31	213	0	414	42	211	667	396	876	432	147	174	1,925	233	974
Bulk Terminal	—	—	268	—	—	—	—	538	—	—	—	—	—	153	4	402
Pipeline	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	80	386	1,488
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	646	—	—	—	—	1,364	—	—	—	—	—	2,564	317	8,095
Total	—	—	846	—	—	—	—	1,364	—	—	—	—	—	2,564	317	8,095
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																
Refinery	1,262	0	1,262	40	1,107	76	88	1,311	228	3,168	2,278	10	70	5,760	348	3,247
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,172	—	—	—	—	4,264	—	—	—	—	—	1,772	252	2,097
Pipeline	—	—	3,593	—	—	—	—	1,306	—	—	—	—	—	4,086	114	821
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	8,977	—	—	—	—	7,511	—	—	—	—	—	11,618	714	6,165
Total	—	—	8,977	—	—	—	—	7,511	—	—	—	—	—	11,618	714	6,165
Kerosene																
Refinery	387	75	462	0	472	55	370	920	48	1,140	665	26	103	1,982	4	319
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,738	—	—	—	—	1,021	—	—	—	—	—	870	26	65
Pipeline	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	420	0	1
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total	—	—	3,405	—	—	—	—	2,099	—	—	—	—	—	3,275	30	365
Distillate Fuel Oils																
Refinery	7,571	908	7,950	93	5,807	1,476	2,658	11,384	923	11,534	4,548	598	167	10,320	1,554	44,355
Bulk Terminal	—	—	32,312	—	—	—	—	18,508	—	—	—	—	—	7,121	607	83,444
Pipeline	—	—	7,014	—	—	—	—	9,168	—	—	—	—	—	9,217	524	26,548
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	—	—	67,506	—	—	—	—	39,121	—	—	—	—	—	34,059	2,885	10,777
Residual Fuel Oils																
Refinery	3,219	86	3,407	24	1,021	170	158	1,973	272	4,667	2,411	178	44	7,953	474	20,173
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,128	—	—	—	—	1,489	—	—	—	—	—	5,919	1	5,919
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	7
Total	—	—	23,529	—	—	—	—	3,462	—	—	—	—	—	13,923	474	8,402

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, September 1993
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV	PAD District V	United States
	Appa- leches Coast at RT	Total	Appa- leches at RT	Ind. St. Ry. Dkts.	Min. Wac. Dkts.	Chas. Kans. Mo.	Texas Inland Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Coast	West	Cont.
Residue < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock															
Refinery	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
Total	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock															
Refinery	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
Total	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
Special Naphthas															
Refinery	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
Total	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
Lubricants															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
Waxes															
Refinery	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
Total	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
Petroleum Coke															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil															
Refinery	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
Total	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
Miscellaneous Products															
Refinery	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
Total	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Stocks, All Oils															
	21	0	21	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
	15	140	155	0	43	0	30	73	24	232	119	89	0	464	0
	917	0	917	0	522	72	129	723	4	82	713	152	0	951	140
	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	21	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
	15	140	155	0	43	0	30	73	24	232	119	89	0	464	0
	917	0	917	0	522	72	129	723	4	82	713	152	0	951	140
	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	21	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
	15	140	155	0	43	0	30	73	24	232	119	89	0	464	0
	917	0	917	0	522	72	129	723	4	82	713	152	0	951	140
	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	21	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
	15	140	155	0	43	0	30	73	24	232	119	89	0	464	0
	917	0	917	0	522	72	129	723	4	82	713	152	0	951	140
	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	21	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
	15	140	155	0	43	0	30	73	24	232	119	89	0	464	0
	917	0	917	0	522	72	129	723	4	82	713	152	0	951	140
	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	21	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
	15	140	155	0	43	0	30	73	24	232	119	89	0	464	0
	917	0	917	0	522	72	129	723	4	82	713	152	0	951	140
	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
	267	36	303	1	81	8	10	70	31	260	215	67	0	673	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	21	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	31	0	31	0	150	0	52	292	148	872	480	71	0	1,572	0
	6	0	6	0	25	0	0	311	1,145	192	0	0	1,548	4	474
	24	58	82	0	141	0	159	300	17	1,110	95	168	0	1,320	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
	1,020	914	1,934	0	635	0	264	859	12	2,937	1,043	487	0	4,506	47
	15	140	155	0	43	0	30	73	24	232	119	89	0	464	0
	917	0	917	0	522	72	129	723	4	82	713	152	0	951	140
	1,558	44	1,602	2,180	1,385	538	4,272	256	533	1,631	676	163	3,399	527	1,474
	267														

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to			
	I	II	I	II	I	II	IV	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	VI
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Petroleum Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heating Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to			
	I	II	V	I	II	V	I	New	Cent	Low	High	I	II	V	I	II	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	0	422	0	1,147	0	4,419	0	15,852	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	2,447	339	0	628	163	684	20,056	1,172	3,327	16,157	3,250	413	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0
Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	55	165	0	0	0	0	0	287	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,495	0	0	165	24	0	10,706	372	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	11	0	0	162	10	161	9,133	1,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	10	161	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	673	10	0	0	0	0	0	233	470	2,412	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heating Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	56	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Prod. Use	16	0	0	124	75	561	2,311	489	104	1,718	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	58	171	1,986	17	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	109	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	85	0	10	53	0	241	0	8	232	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,447	339	0	628	163	684	21,078	1,172	3,749	16,157	4,397	413	4,419	0	16,017	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1943
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PAD I	Ship- ments from PAD I	Net Receipts into PAD I	Receipts into PAD II	Ship- ments from PAD II	Net Receipts into PAD II	Receipts into PAD III	Ship- ments from PAD III	Net Receipts into PAD III	Receipts into PAD IV	Ship- ments from PAD IV	Net Receipts into PAD IV	Receipts into PAD V	Ship- ments from PAD V	Net Receipts into PAD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	4,841	0	4,841	1,147	0	1,147	15,942	1,509	14,393	0	0	0	20,371	0	-20,371
Petroleum Products	73,780	9,322	71,438	37,701	12,103	25,598	8,741	105,979	-99,238	2,231	3,282	-1,051	3,408	65	3,343
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	378	68	281	95	371	-276	0	5	-5	0	0	0
Unfractionated Steam	0	0	0	1,803	612	1,291	901	1,103	-204	0	1,087	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquidified Petroleum Gases	2,311	0	2,311	4,805	0	4,805	2,470	0	2,470	132	271	-135	0	0	0
Unrefined Petroleum	287	252	35	1,155	113	1,042	195	985	-790	0	0	0	130	0	130
Refined Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	47,211	5,334	41,877	17,503	4,493	12,933	1,439	58,189	-56,230	1,394	1,295	168	1,452	0	1,284
Fractionated Motor Gasoline	16,731	2,862	13,869	8,812	2,338	6,474	1,014	24,107	-23,093	805	837	-22	762	0	784
Fractionated Unleaded Motor Gasoline	28,463	2,468	25,995	8,741	2,336	6,405	925	34,436	-33,137	596	596	0	480	0	480
Fractionated Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fractionated Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fractionated Aviation Gasoline	501	83	418	259	128	131	138	982	-854	0	92	-92	307	0	307
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5,579	243	5,336	2,096	738	1,353	64	10,366	-10,295	463	25	438	179	0	179
Kerosene	333	50	283	71	0	71	0	354	-354	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehydrated Fuel Oil	18,025	2,155	15,870	8,131	1,327	6,804	596	21,471	-20,875	210	573	-363	564	0	564
Dehydrated Fuel Oil	2,349	0	2,349	17	760	-743	75	2,817	-2,842	0	0	0	936	0	936
Naphtalm and Other Oils for Petro.	205	18	187	31	16	15	0	200	-200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtalm	116	0	116	114	0	114	0	230	-230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	872	59	813	323	45	265	96	984	-888	0	0	0	38	28	10
Waxes	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	445	0	445	812	204	608	0	1,033	-1,033	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	417	121	296	50	240	-190	177	249	-69	0	0	0	0	37	-37
Total All Products	84,601	9,322	75,279	35,845	12,133	23,655	22,693	107,546	-84,855	2,231	3,282	-1,051	3,408	20,436	-17,028

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. Mkt.	Wholesale	Dist.	Total	Ind. Mkt.	Wholesale	Dist.	Total	Ind. Mkt.	
Residual Fuel Oil	2,279	41	2,320	80	1,300	176	270	1,626	535	7,510	2,484	597	345
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	668	37	705	0	123	0	102	225	66	240	221	84	47
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,511	4	1,515	80	1,177	176	84	283	449	1,484	812	151	295
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	126	0	126	105	84	0	84	1,208	120	9,915	1,461	52	40

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. Mkt.	Wholesale	Dist.	Total	Ind. Mkt.	Wholesale	Dist.	Total	Ind. Mkt.	
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	527	36	563	0	148	0	52	200	40	143	154	19	315
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	89
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	—	—	—	—	289
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,738	3	1,741	24	479	0	57	570	155	1,028	1,027	59	2,369
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	516	—	—	—	—	516
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,086	—	—	—	—	1,086
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,056	49	1,105	0	964	170	39	1,202	77	3,495	1,610	91	5,099
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	754	—	—	—	—	754
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—	1,207

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to		
	I	II	V	I	II	V	I	II	V	I	II	V
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	124	75	561	2,225	58	171	1,986	17	375
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	5	0	561	505	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	119	75	0	1,619	58	171	1,390	17	375

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.20%	0.51 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	833	1,064	0	1,827
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	521	521
Libya	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	820	820
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	833	1,064	1,141	3,069
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	188	188
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	373	0	0	373
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	7	7
Venezuela	497	0	2,408	2,925
Subtotal Other OPEC	871	0	2,621	3,491
Other				
Angola	0	257	0	257
Australia	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	408	100	160	608
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	262	200	0	462
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	264	138	268	670
Congo	167	177	0	344
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	200	0	0	200
Malaysia	0	0	2	2
Mexico	12	0	7	19
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,557	4,557
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	523	523
Peru	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	84	84
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	(1)	0	0	(1)
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	323	0	323
Virgin Islands	179	2,241	1,148	3,567
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	537	0	471	1,008
Other Eastern Hemisphere	544	586	208	1,440
Subtotal Other	2,968	4,035	7,505	14,133
Total Imports	4,301	5,129	11,267	20,696

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, September 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.20%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	3,724	4,739	9,395	17,858
Florida	0	629	1,120	2,049
Georgia	0	0	224	224
Maryland	0	155	333	488
Massachusetts	53	311	279	642
New Hampshire	0	323	690	1,013
New Jersey	(9)	0	151	151
New York	655	935	1,074	2,665
North Carolina	2,661	1,756	3,324	7,741
Pennsylvania	(4)	0	256	257
Rhode Island	59	0	105	164
South Carolina	0	0	47	47
Vermont	0	0	311	311
Virginia	6	0	0	6
	0	329	1,116	1,445
PAD District II	163	45	79	287
Illinois	52	0	0	52
Michigan	55	45	0	100
Minnesota	4	0	23	27
North Dakota	1	0	32	33
Ohio	70	0	15	85
PAD District III	11	345	1,308	1,664
Louisiana	(9)	0	10	10
Texas	11	345	1,298	1,654
PAD District IV	0	0	31	31
Montana	0	0	31	31
PAD District V	374	0	464	838
California	0	0	392	392
Hawaii	(9)	0	57	67
Washington	373	0	5	378
All PAD Districts	4,381	5,129	11,267	20,777

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$. *Alcohol* includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C₄H₁₀. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₄H₆, recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drift gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.8 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 25.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1855 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petroleum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasoline is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasoline. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasoline is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C₅H₁₂, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This green coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oil, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-S propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped grade of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary

distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-80 maximum.
Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Sec-

onds (SUS) (D-88)-80 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

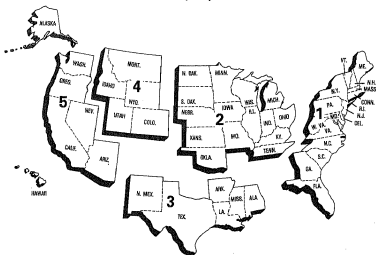
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

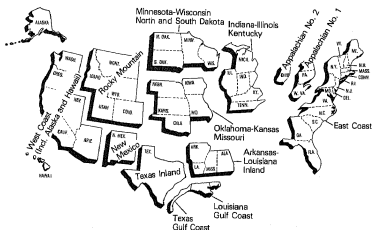
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

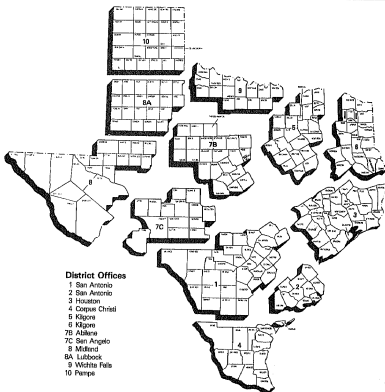
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



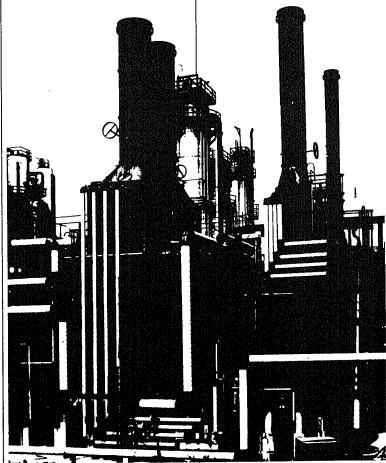
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-84
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Exploit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-80 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 88 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *imports for consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-80, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1-1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on April 1 and October 1), by basing the average ranges on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the average range is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

• Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

• Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

• Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

• Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

• Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

• Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

• Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

• Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-80.

• Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

• Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): *Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F, for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), *stocks of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

- Line (43): *stocks of Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Energy Information Administration
GPO SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

(For use in ordering EIA Publications only - Read Ordering Information Section before completing form.)

SEND ORDER FORM TO: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402

Enclosed is \$ _____
☐ Money order, or charge to my
Deposit Account No. _____

☐ Check



Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges \$ _____ Fill in the boxes below

Order No. _____

Credit Card No. _____

Expiration Date
Month/Year

☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

NAME AND ADDRESS

NAME - FIRST, LAST

COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

(OR COUNTRY)

STATE

ZIP CODE

PRINT OR TYPE TITLES OF ITEMS YOU WISH TO RECEIVE ON A SUBSCRIPTION BASIS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

QUANTITY _____ CHARGES _____

ENCLOSED _____

TO BE MAILED _____

SUBSCRIPTIONS _____

POSTAGE _____

FOREIGN HANDLING _____

MINOR _____

OTHER _____

UPNS _____

DISCOUNT _____

REFUND _____

